





man has as good a right to change his mind, as have the hon. gentleman who occupy the Treasury Benches, and particularly as good a right as the gentleman who has chosen to get up and use words of gibing insolence to the hon. member who moved the amendment. (Order!) I do not rise to express my opposition to this measure, but I must say that I look with alarm on the declaration of the Attorney General East, made in his speech this day. (Hear, hear.) I feel that we are at a most alarming crisis. Not only is the constitution of our country about to be changed, but the Attorney General has told us that Lower Canada is at this moment looking out for a new state of political existence. (No! no!) Most decidedly those were the words which fell from him. So I understood him, and so I understand him still, and I take that as the declaration of the government. (Hear, hear.)

Attorney General Drummond.—The hon. gentleman has misrepresented my words. I did not say that Lower Canada was looking out for another state of political existence, but I said this and I repeat it again emphatically, and if the people of Lower Canada do not entertain the same opinion let their representatives in this house get up and disclaim it—I say that, if Representation by Population is forced upon us, and the federal principle which binds us together is to be destroyed, then the people of Lower Canada will feel themselves compelled to seek for another state of political existence. And I ask hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada whether it is not so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Murray.—I appeal to this house whether I have mistaken the hon. gentleman. He says that if Representation by Population is introduced, the people of Lower Canada must seek for a new state of political existence. Then I say Mr. Speaker that Representation by Population is perfectly irresistible. (Hear, hear.) He says they are going to have a new state of political existence. Will they force that state of political existence upon us? (Hear, hear.) I am astonished Mr. Speaker that the Government, through the Attorney-General, who I am told is about to assume the leadership of this most extraordinary Government—(laughter)—should dare to make such an unpatriotic declaration. Upper and Lower Canadians have hitherto made allowances for each other. We are one people, and must be one people, and must conciliate each other; but we will not be brow-beaten. I look upon those remarks of the Attorney-General as one of the most unfortunate declarations that could have been made by a member of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mackenzie said, did not the great leader of the Canadian party, sitting upon the floor, vote for Representation by Population? (Cries of "who.") Why, Mr. Papineau. (Hear, hear.) Look at the men who formerly stood up for Lower Canada, as being the great patriots. In 1832, they found Mr. Papineau, Mr. Morin and another gentleman, bringing in their great resolutions to make Representation according to Population. And he would refer to the inconsistency of the hon. member for Wolfe, who considered himself the embodiment of the intelligence of his constituency. Why this question was the great one of the world. It was agreed to by Louis Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, and all the great men of England, and Lord Durham's report, some years since, with the ninety-two resolutions, recommended the system just stated; and yet in the face of all this, the Attorney General East could rise in his seat and make the announcement that he had—The Assembly was to sit for four years and the other house for eight. The former might be turned out at any time by his Excellency, and the Upper House were to be allowed to remain, as firm in their position as the rock of Gibraltar, if an earthquake did not dislodge them. They were to be made as it were life members of, just the same as when a man subscribes £20 to a society, but at the same time they had no pecuniary qualification whatever. It was the drollest idea he had heard of. The Attorney General West evidently laughed inwardly to think of the hoax he was advocating, for it was nothing more. Upper Canada paying three-fourths of the taxes was to be placed on an equal footing of Representation with Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.)

It was a ridiculous notion. In one house the assembly of members is sagacious enough to choose its own Speaker, while in the other house they were such green hoes that they would be obliged to get the members of the Legislative Assembly to choose their Speaker for them. Surely the Commissioner for Crown Lands must have made this bill up himself, nobody could possibly have assisted him. Where was the honesty of Lower Canadian members towards Upper Canada? Where was their attachment to the ninety-two resolutions that were lauded to the skies some years ago? These 84 members to be chosen were to be paid six dollars a day, Saturday and Sunday included, to make long winded speeches, which he (Mr. M.) by the way would not initiate, and yet if the Legislative Assembly proposed any measure for establishing a decimal currency, those very hon. gentlemen would do their best to throw it out. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Cauchon then moved that the bill be now read a third time, which was carried by 84 to 12.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Bell, Biggar, Broder, Buren, Carlier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chisholm, Church, Clarke, Conger, Cooke (Ottawa) Crisler, Daly, Davoust (Beauharnois) Daoust (Two Mountains) Darache, Delong, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dionne, Dorion (Drummond), Dorion (Montreal) Attorney Gen. Drummond, Dufresne, Evarault, Feltou, Ferret, Ferrie, Foley, Fortier (Bellevue), Fournier, Frazier, Gill, Gould, Guereau, Holton, Jackson, Labelle, La-

borne, Laporte, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Macdonald (Glengary) Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McDonald (Cornwall), McCann, Marchand, Matheson, Meshegar, Mongenais, Morrison, [Simcoe] Niles, Pappin, Patrick, Poulin, Poullet, Powell, Prevost, Rhodes, Sol. Gen. Ross, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Terrill, Thibaudau, Valois, Whitney and Wright—81.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bowes, Brown, Cameron, Christie, Crawford, Freeman, Hartman, Larwill, Mackenzie, Murray, and Robinson—12.

## THE North York Sentinel,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,  
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A. BOUTLEE, Editor.

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## The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

### The Patent Laws.

The question of a revision of the present Law of Patents will probably engage the attention of the Legislature during the present session, and strenuous efforts will no doubt be made to procure an alteration or modification of such clauses as relate to foreign inventions. It is indisputable that the law at present on the Statute-book bears with such severity on all except British subjects that not even the shadow of protection is accorded to an alien for any invention, however ingenious in itself, or useful in its application by any large class of the community. It may be equally true, that as a nation, we stand alone in refusing to extend the protection of patent laws to any inventor of foreign birth. But admitting all this, we can yet see no adequate reason why the restrictions at present bearing so heavily on the foreign inventor should be repealed—we will go further and declare that, in our opinion, no good reason has been shown why they should even be modified. In totally excluding aliens from the participation in the benefits which our own countrymen may derive from the protection afforded by the Patent Laws, we are, after all, only carrying to its fullest limit the principle recognized by all countries, that foreigners are not to be considered as on the same footing as native-born subjects. In England, France, the various countries of Germany, and in the United States, the fees are considerably higher when an invention is patented by and for an alien, than in any other case. In the neighbouring Republic, especially, the distinction between native and foreign inventions, as regards the cost of securing patents, is more marked than in any other country. They there legislate with the object of deterring, by heavy fees, the patenting by foreigners of their inventions—we attain the same object more directly and rapidly by absolutely refusing to extend any protection whatever for any pecuniary consideration.

The abstract right of any individual to the sole benefit which may attend on any invention or discovery that he has succeeded in bringing to perfection and making subservient to purposes of general utility, we do not intend to deny. But as regards the subject under consideration, all personal considerations become merged into others of national moment. And in discussing this question the fact should not be lost sight of that those in favour of the removal of these restrictions from foreigners, forbear to tell us how entirely selfish the American people are and always have been in consulting their own interests. We have yet to learn that they have ever shown any disposition to liberality in dealing with international questions, whether as regards Great Britain, her Colonies, or any other foreign countries. But we do know, on the contrary, that an opposite tendency systematically marks her conduct in such cases. Perhaps no more forcible illustration can be given of this than her action on the subject of an international copyright—a matter, as we conceive, kindred in its nature to the protection of that other offspring of the brain, a mechanical invention. In spite of the contrary example of all the leading countries of Europe, and in spite even of the concession by Great Britain of a copyright to American authors, the United States have refused, even up to the present day, to protect foreign interests. And what has been her avowed motive for thus withholding an act of the merest justice? She exalted one; that the interests of certain of her commercial men would suffer from such a concession. And yet this same country dares to complain that we in Canada will not protect her inventors by allowing them the privileges of our patent laws! We may rejoice at having this opportunity of giving

them a practical application of their own theory, and we may hope, that as they cannot be induced to act with honesty, for the more sake of honesty, they may be driven into a consideration of their own interests. Every thing appears to go well between ourselves and our neighbours so long as they have their own way in every thing, but so soon as we commence the application of the *lex talionis*, patriotic legislators are to be found in our Parliament who are ready to cry out against such a course for its alleged unfairness. But it is quite time we begin in earnest to enact laws for our own welfare, instead of for the benefit of foreigners who manifest no intention of neglecting their own interests for the sake of advancing their neighbours. This country certainly cannot congratulate itself on the spirit in which its advances for an international equality in commercial matters have hitherto been met by the Government of the United States. At the time of the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty they resisted free navigation of the Lakes, because the number of vessels sailing under their flag exceeded that under ours; and at the present time we admit many kinds of manufactured American goods at a merely nominal duty, while corresponding articles of Canadian skill encounter a nearly prohibitory tariff on entering within their boundaries. If we wished still further proof of the protective tendency of American legislation we might refer to her example, as contrasted with that of the mother country, in all matters appertaining to trade and navigation, but we can fortunately prove our case without going beyond our own immediate experience. And that experience warns us to adhere, in self-defence and in a spirit of retaliation, to any advantage we may at present possess, and to make no further concessions without a corresponding yielding on the other side. The only foreign inventions by which we are likely to benefit are such as relate to improvements in agricultural implements, and these, under the present law, we are enabled to manufacture at home, and sell at moderate prices; instead of being compelled to purchase a foreign-made article, at an unreasonable outlay. We sincerely trust the Legislature will not meddle with the Patent Laws as they now stand, so far, at least, as the exclusion of foreign inventors.

Franking—Retrenchment.  
In this age of progression, when each politician seeks to ascend the ladder of fame, on the steps of profuse promises of reformatory measures, it is passing strange that in our Senate with whom lies the power of effecting remedial changes, is not displayed the practical desire of eradicating some very glaring abuses existing at the fountain head. In the every day action of that assembly of patriots. True, there are some who have the hardihood to denounce the voting of six dollars per day as an honorarium for their valuable services, but to the best of our knowledge those self-abnegating gentlemen still receive that amount, quietly acquiescing in this case in the views of the majority. Were the people required to pay so largely for a similar amount of bunkum delivered in any other capacity, their voices had not perchance been silent.

If our Legislators really wish to prove the sincerity of their numerous pledges and assertions, a good opportunity exists in the matter of the Franking privilege of the House, a privilege most grossly abused by the Members, who make use of it not only for their own private business, but for the convenience of all relations, friends and acquaintances within the reach of their civility. We take it that the original intention in conferring this privilege was that members should be released from the burden of postage in correspondence connected with their situation. Such was probably its origin in the Imperial Legislature, as evidenced by the fact that members were restricted to eight Franks the day. Although there a more plausible reason existed for the measure, as no compensation for time and labour is received by the representatives in the Imperial Parliament; yet not long since the thing was abolished there although the English Post-Office has a large surplus revenue. In this country the case is widely different, the representatives between daily compensation and mileage, are pretty liberally paid for their services. The Post-Office returns show a large deficiency, and in the face of this, incredible as it may seem, the members of our Legislature have during one session availed themselves of the power of Franking to the enormous amount of twenty thousand dollars. Were a similar amount squandered in the working of any other institution, how much capital would our voracious representatives manufacture therefrom—but we fancy they will consider that clarity, not reform, should begin at home.

New Combinations.  
A new political programme has just been issued, informing the public of coming events. The Leader of March 25th states that the meeting of Liberal Conservatives must be viewed as drawing a broad dividing line between the class of politicians who are called Tories, and those progressive members of that House, who desire to become more thoroughly identified with the spirit and progress of the age. A divorce has been proclaimed, which can, we presume, with difficulty be cancelled at any future time. In formally deposing Mr. Cameron from the assumed position of leader, the Liberal Conservative party, have been driven to the choice of a new head, in order to avoid complete isolation, and they have declared their adherence to Mr. John A. Macdonald. It is not the mere choice, however, which these men have made, which first arrests attention—although a similar selection by a large body of moderate Reformers would seem to indicate that this leadership is the only one available under existing circumstances. Two weeks ago when the Duvall sentence was hanging over the heads of the Ministry—when in the absence of the Pre-

mier, they were threatened with a vote of the House, which had it been persisted in, would have hastened a dissolution—when, for the moment, confidence seemed to be completely withdrawn from the Administration; no one supposed that before six days, the prime mover would be deposed from the position, which by a contemptible manoeuvre he had usurped—and that the man above all others whose political ruin he had sought to accomplish, would be placed by acclamation at the head of the strongest party in the House of Assembly. Yet this is the transition of two weeks. And it is impossible to conceal from ourselves that we have not seen the end of it.

### Sharpe's Rifles.

Mr. Greely and the other Free-Soil men seem determined to support their views on the Kansas question. We were informed by a gentleman who came from Albany last week, that there were about seventy-five young men in the Train, all armed with Sharpe's Rifles, en route for Kansas. Such a force introduced into the West, will prove a serious bar to the designs of the pro-slavery men.

A Kansas meeting has lately been held in New Haven, of which a lively report is given in the New York Times. Henry Ward Beecher, who has outgrown all the old-fashioned prejudices respecting the proprieties of clerical office, was present, and, like a meek ambassador of the Prince of Peace, spoke eloquently in favour of Sharpe's Rifles and good gun powder. We quote the interesting report of the closing scene:—

Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, then rose and said that he did not hope Sharpe's Rifles would be put to the fullest use of which they are capable, but self-defence, especially in the cause of Freedom, is a sacred duty. He deprecated the necessities of the time which demand such precaution on the part of settlers of Kansas, but he believed in meeting manfully the present exigencies, and as they might be. He said he desired to hand the list for the procuring of a number of weapons of defence for the party setting out, and that therefore Mr. Linsmuth put down on the paper, "B Silliman, one Sharpe's Rifle."

(The price of a rifle was \$25.)  
Mr. Russell and Rev. Mr. Dutton rose both at once. Mr. Russell speaks first: "Put me down for one."  
Rev. Mr. Dutton (Pastor of the Church) of one of the Deacons of the Church, Mr. Harvey Hall, is going out with the Company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present to him a Bible and a rifle. (Great applause.)

F. P. Pie—I will give one for myself, and also one for my wife.  
Mr. Beecher—I like to see that; it is a stroke right and left! (Great laughter.)  
Charles Lives—Put me down for three.  
Thomas R. Trowbridge—Put me down for four! (Continued laughter.)  
Rev. J. H. Howe—I will subscribe for one.  
A Gentleman said that Miss Mary Dutton would give one.  
Dr. S. G. Hubbard—one.  
Mr. Beecher here stated that if twenty-five could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church—fifty being a sufficient supply.—(Clapping of hands all over the house.)  
Prof. Silliman now left Mr. Beecher to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. Killam—I'll give one.  
Mr. Beecher—Killam—That's a significant name in connection with Sharpe's rifle. (Laughter.)  
Prof. W. A. Norton—one for me!  
Mr. Vining—Another for me!  
Mr. Moses Tyler—I will pledge one rifle from the Junior Class in Yale College! (Great applause.)  
Prof. Silliman (rising in his seat and sweeping the galleries with his eyes)—There are four Classes in Yale College! (Immense sensation.)

Henry Trowbridge—one!  
John A. Macdonald—one!  
Mr. Beecher—I think Kansas will now know that there is a North! (Great Applause.)  
William Kingsley—one for me.  
Louis L. Olmsted—one.  
Mr. Dutton—I will pledge one for the Senior Class in Yale College!

It was now ascertained, that instead of twenty-five, twenty-seven rifles had been subscribed, the cost of which, together with the amount received at the door for admission fees, made the collection for Kansas in the North Church, one thousand dollars.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Editorial News Items.

The small pox is represented to be raging in some of the hotels in Albany. The local press has been silent on the matter out of consideration for the hotel keepers; but in the House of Assembly, on Monday last, it came out that two of the hon. members had been turned out of their hotel, in consequence of having contracted the disease, and had to be sent to the County poor-house. It was also stated that they had been refused admission into the Albany Hospital, and the matter is to be investigated by a Committee of the Assembly.

The Chiena is raging with great fatality on the Rio Grande.

The Eastern mail was robbed on Friday night, about a mile east of Newcastle. The Montreal and Blackville bags were cut off the rack at the back of the wagon and carried away with their contents.

It is stated that O. R. Gowan, Esq., has been directed by the Government to proceed to Goshen, for the purpose of making enquiry into certain alleged land defalcations; and that it is probable that he will succeed to the office of Crown Land Agent for the County of Huron.

The Courier of St. Hyacinthe, after some remarks on the heavy expense entailed upon the Province, for the arrest and trial of Cortigan's murderers, winds up with the following argumentation and pathetic appeal to his co-religionists:—"We entreat you, Irishmen of St. Sylvester, do not murder people to the public purse to have to clear you, and show that you are innocent! A year of jamine cost lately to Canada only \$5,000, while a fight of Irishmen for a few minutes, cost us \$5,165 6s. Let us rather have the famine!"

The first business before the House on last Monday night was the question of a general Bankrupt Law. It was brought up on a motion of Mr. Brown, and a strong feeling hav-

ing been elicited in favour of some modified system of Bankruptcy, a Committee was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration.

A debate afterwards ensued on Mr. La-berge's Bill, to declare that no person receiving, directly or indirectly, emolument from Government, except the members of the Administration, should sit in the House of Assembly. The Bill was of great importance, and we very much regret its rejection by a vote of 61 to 42. It is a scandal that so many paid stipendiaries of the Executive should sit in the House.

Mr. Cameron's Bill to prohibit Lotteries of all kinds—a most excellent and needful measure—has been read a second time and referred a select committee.

The Austrian Gazette receives the following from a private correspondence at Odessa: Not long ago, a fête was given by the Club of Nobility, to several American citizens, who are in the Russian service, and who took part in the defence of Sebastopol (most-physicians). On this occasion, among other toasts, the following was given:—"To the strict alliance of Russia, with the United States of America, for the downfall of insular England." The toast was received peacefully with loud acclamations. The sympathy of the United States Government is unquestionably with Russia, which means the overthrow of Britain and the consequent universal extension in Europe of despotic power. In America the same Government gives its influence for the extension of the institutions of Slavery in its own territory, while boasting of its love of freedom! Oh, liberty, what crimes are not committed in thy sacred name! Brother Jonathan may rest satisfied that John Bull is yet able to meet the world in arms.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April has arrived, and is a very interesting number. This excellent Magazine never fails to reach us. It has attained a reputation probably never before enjoyed by any publisher.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Canada."

MALIBEX, March, 28, 8 p. m.  
The Canada left Liverpool on the morning of the 15th instant, and arrived at Halifax this evening.

No excitement regarding American affairs.

Nothing definite transpired respecting peace conference. All accounts agree in the almost certainty of peace, and advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone. It is generally supposed that the treaty would be signed on Saturday. All differences are not yet adjusted.

Several important despatches respecting the Danubian principalities and Asiatic frontier are left as undecided as when Conference first met.

It is rumored that the rectification of territory and the adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to Commissioners on the spot.

Sardinia will not be represented in this Commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference, and that she accepts, and Baron Mautenfeld will leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris as Plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1814, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

Palmerston, however, refused to answer D'Israeli's question as to whether Prussia was wanted. He also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupied the attention of the Conference.

The Russian and allied Generals had met on the Traktir bridge and exchanged proposals of an armistice, and a line of neutral ground limited by the Tchernaya, has been passed between the two armies.

Selim Pasha was preparing to take command of the Turkish army.

Salem Pasha is to be court-martialled for the fall of Kars.

The Ottoman ministry are occupied with measures for relieving the money crisis.

The free exports of breadstuffs is permitted from the southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports east of the Dardanelles.

Advices state that the British flying squadron are pushing towards the gulf of Finland.

Admiral Napier had brought forward in Parliament his threatened motion for enquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet, while under his command. He contended that he was sacrificed to Sir James Graham's incapacity. Graham retorted by saying the Admiral was physically unfit, and that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill. Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier, who retorted. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Paris Correspondents continue to speak with confidence of peace, and also mention that the speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring about a commercial catastrophe.

The Madrid Gazette officially denies that Napoleon has addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting International state of affairs.

Prince Gortschakoff (diplomatist) is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberation relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the conclusion of peace, Mr. Tiltot returns from Stuttgart for the same purpose.

VIENNA, March 14.  
From Kiel, March 14th, we learn that the *Frigate* had entered that Port, with a despatch from the British Government, requesting Commodore Watson not to engage in hostilities in the Baltic.

It was stated in well informed circles, on Friday night, that parliament will be dissolved in May.

The Sultan's brother is dead.

The Armistice was proclaimed March 1st, in the Crimea.

A dispatch from Berlin, of the 12th, says: Countershaft has made known at St. Petersburg, that a definite understanding has been come to on the 5th point, and thanks to the instructions brought by Schreveloff, peace is restored.

Some special deliberations which are to take place between Russia and Turkey have been deferred.

Preparations are making at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after peace is concluded.

In Parliament a question was asked,—Whether the papers in regard to the dispute of the United States, in relation to Central America, would be presented?

Lord Palmerston replied that he was not to state the precise day, but it would be very soon after the Easter recess.

Mr. Roebuck asked whether the papers would include those relative to the recruiting question?  
Lord P. said he could not tell at present, as no reply had been received to the last despatch by her Majesty's Government.

### Liverpool Markets.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Brokers' Circular report a considerable advance in most description of Breadstuffs with a buoyant market and an improved demand. Flour is quoted 2s 2 1/2d over the lowest price of the previous week; Brokers, however, call the advance of the week is only. Western Canal Flour quoted 31s 3 3/4s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 35s 3 3/4s. Wheat flour, 4d 6 1/2 higher, closing with an upward tendency; White is quoted at 10s 6d a 11s, Red 9s. 6d a 10s. Advance on corn during the week was 1s per quarter; market firm, White 34s, Mixed and Yellow 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co., report the Provision market firm but prices generally unchanged. Bacon steady but nothing doing. Lard firm, prices unchanged. Beef without change. Lower qualities in good request at 95s a 105s. No arrivals of American pork. Irish advanced 1s 2s.

### London Markets.

Baring Brothers & Co., report the markets generally unchanged, and fair business doing. Breadstuffs considerably advanced. White wheat, 74s a 76s. Red, 68s a 73s. Flour, 37s a 40s.

LOYD'S MONEY MARKET.—Consols had advanced, closing on Friday at 92 1/2 a 92 3/4.

### Arrival of the "Fulton."

NEW YORK, March, 29.  
The Steamer *Fulton* arrived this morning from Havre, leaving that place on the 12th and Cowes on the 13th.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the mystery of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared up.

An Austria American Commercial Company is about to be formed, in order to open a direct trade between the United States and Austria, and to import corn and provisions direct from America instead of from London and Liverpool.

The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

Colonel Hodge, British representative at Hamburg, made representations to the Senate respecting the quantities of ammunition that left that port for Russia.

It was proved on examination that, in most instances, these supplies were forwarded through the account of two houses of high standing in England, in one of which a member of Parliament was interested.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that in two points, Russia makes ample concession, viz:

The neutralization of the Black Sea, and the dismantling of fortresses, and the non-reconstruction of Bomarsund.

Private letters by the *Illinois* state that the British frigate, which recently arrived at Panama from Calles, immediately on her arrival hastened back to Punta, in order to defend the country against the threatened incursions of Gen. Walker.

A French frigate was also there, in concert with the British force against Walker.

### Arrival of the Steamship "Eneue."

BOSTON, March, 27, 1856.  
Intelligence dated Marseilles the 11th, and Crimea the 1st inst., mentions that a neutral line had been traced between the Allied armies and the Russians.

A review of 50,000 British troops took place on the 25th ult. at Balaklava.

The White works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February.

Advices from Constantinople to the 3d inst. state that numerous invalids had arrived from the Crimean army.

MARSEILLES, March 8, 1856.—The *Alexandre* has just arrived with accounts from Constantinople to the 28th of February.

An Austrian Colonel, the bearer of propositions relative to the Danubian Principalities, had arrived in the Turkish capital on board the frigate *Radecky*.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople.

The Danube was reopened, and the Lloyd steamers had recommenced their service on that river.

An order to suspend hostilities had been forwarded to Omar Pasha and Selim Pasha. Omar had arrived at Trebizonde, on his way to Constantinople to give an account of his conduct.

The Allies were constructing wooden huts on both banks of the Hosporus for their troops, and English engineers were laying out a camp on the Asiatic coast.

The *Presse d'Orient* published a letter from Tiflis of the 17th, announcing that 17 Turkish Generals had been sent to Moscow.

At a dinner given to the American Minister at the Mansion House on Tuesday, Mr. Buchanan, after dwelling upon the kindness he had met with in England, remarked what a dreadful misfortune it would be to the whole human race if ever the two countries should again be involved in war; how it would injure and throw back the cause of civilization and of liberty; and how it would delight the despots of the earth to find those two nations destroying themselves, and in that way destroying every hope of progress to mankind. There is a cloud now impending over their relation; but he trusted in God and believed, that the instructions brought by Schreveloff, peace is restored.

some more and more bright between the two countries, until all the dissensions which ever existed between them shall have passed away, and shall only live in history as the record of the folly of the two peoples who could for a moment suppose it possible to engage in a fratricidal war. (Loud cheers.)

Prince Jerome Bonaparte was attacked with inflammation of the chest on the 7th. at Paris, and bulletins continued to be issued up to the 10th, at which time he was in an improved condition.

Telegraphic accounts from Hamburg state that advices have been received from Norway announcing that a serious commercial crisis had occurred there. In the City of Bergen alone twenty houses had suspended payment.

### The White Sea.

The *Independence* Barge publishes the following letter, dated Hamburg, the 5th inst: "Recent accounts from Norwegian ports state that the English Government, notwithstanding the armistice, has not abandoned the intention of sending a division of light ships of war into the White Sea. Large quantities of coal for the use of the steamers have been already landed in the neutral port of Hammerfest. The Russian government, on its side, has taken advantage of the winter months to increase the fortifications on all points of the coast accessible to the allies. The entrance of the channel leading from the sea to the small bay of Archangel has been rendered completely unnavigable for ships of a large size. Batteries have been erected on both sides of the bay, and the gun-boats and bomb vessels of a light draught which might attempt the passage would expose themselves to be sunk by their cross-fire. The principal city of these northern regions, Archangel, possesses maritime and military establishments of considerable importance. Several ships of war and two new steamers for the Imperial navy have been built there since the departure of the allied squadron, and are at this moment completing their armament in that port. Russia, of course, feels a deep interest in preserving these establishments. The Admiral commanding at Archangel was twice summoned to St







